

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Hiss Chambers

File Number: 65-14920

Section: Vol. 40 Serials 4888-4994



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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5-14920

Vol. 40

Serials 4888-4994
Seq

New York

FIELD OFFICE
FILE NO:
VOL. NO:

NEW YORK
65-14920
40

INVENTORY WORKSHEET

RE: Hiss

DATE

5/77.

(Mo / Yr)

| SERIAL | DATE | DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM) | NO OF PGS | SENT TO BUREAU | BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO |
|--------|----------|--|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 4888 | 11/22/49 | Baltimore report to Bureau | 76 | yes | |
| 4889 | 11/23/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4890 | 11/24/49 | Agents memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4891 | 11/25/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4892 | 11/25/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4893 | 11/25/49 | New York teletype to Cleveland | 1 | yes | |
| 4894 | 11/28/49 | New York memo | 1 | yes | |
| 4895 | 11/25/49 | Washington Field Office letter to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4896 | 11/26/49 | Savannah letter to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4897 | 11/26/49 | Cleveland teletype to New York | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4898 | 11/26/49 | New Haven teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4899 | 11/28/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |

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INVENTORY WORKSHEET

RE: _____

DATE

(Mo / -Yr)

| SERIAL | DATE | DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM) | NO OF PGS | SENT TO BUREAU | BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO |
|--------|----------|--|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 4900 | 11/28/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 6 | yes | |
| 4901 | 11/28/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 5 | yes | |
| 4902 | 11/28/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4903 | 11/28/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4904 | | New York memo identical with Serial 4899 | 1 | | |
| 4905 | 11/28/49 | New York memo | 15 | no | released in full |
| 4906 | 11/29/49 | New York complaint form | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4907 | 11/29/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4908 | 11/20/49 | Baltimore teletype to Bureau | 2 | yes | |
| 4909 | 11/28/49 | Baltimore letter to New York | 1 | yes | |
| 4910 | 11/25/49 | Boston report to Bureau | 3 | yes | |
| 4911 | 11/28/49 | New Haven report to Bureau | 1 | yes | |

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INVENTORY WORKSHEET

RE: _____

DATE

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| SERIAL | DATE | DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM) | NO OF PGS | SENT TO BUREAU | BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO |
|--------|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 4912 | 11/28/49 | Pittsburgh teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4913 | 11/29/49 | Baltimore teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4913A | 11/28/49 | Bureau lab report to New York | 1 | yes | |
| 4914 | 11/29/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4915 | 11/29/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 6 | yes | |
| 4916 | 11/29/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 2 | yes | |
| 4917 | 11/29/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 5 | yes | |
| 4918 | 11/29/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4919 | 11/30/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4920 | 11/30/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4921 | 11/30/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4922 | 11/30/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 7 | yes | |

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|--------|----------|--|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 4923 | 11/30/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4924 | 11/30/49 | Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4925 | 11/30/49 | Boston teletype to New York | 2 | yes | |
| 4926 | 11/30/49 | Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4927 | 11/30/49 | New Haven teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4927A | 11/30/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4928 | 11/30/49 | New York memo | 2 | no | released in full |
| 4929 | 11/30/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4930 | 12/1/49 | Cleveland teletype to New York | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4931 | 12/1/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 4 | yes | |
| 4932 | 12/1/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 4 | yes | |
| 4933 | 12/1/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |

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| SERIAL | DATE | DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM) | NO OF PGS | SENT TO BUREAU | BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO |
|--------|----------|--|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 4934 | 11/30/49 | New Haven report to Bureau | 2 | yes | |
| 4935 | 11/30/49 | Philadelphia letter to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4936 | 12/1/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4937 | 12/1/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 2 | yes | |
| 4938 | 12/2/49 | Pittsburgh teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4939 | 12/2/49 | Washington Field Office teletype to New York | 1 | yes | |
| 4940 | 12/2/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4941 | 12/2/49 | New York memo | 2 | no | released in full |
| 4942 | 12/2/49 | New York memo | 8 | no | released in full |
| 4943 | 12/2/49 | Bureau teletype to New York | 1 | yes | |
| 4944 | 12/2/49 | New York memo | 2 | no | released in full |
| 4945 | 12/1/49 | Bureau letter to New York | 1 | yes | |

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| SERIAL | DATE | DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM) | NO OF PGS | SENT TO BUREAU | BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO |
|--------|----------|--|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 4946 | 12/3/49 | Bureau teletype to New York | 1 | yes | |
| 4947 | 12/2/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4948 | 12/2/49 | Newark letter to Bureau | 3 | yes | |
| 4949 | 12/2/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 4 | yes | |
| 4950 | 12/25/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4951 | 11/30/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 4 | yes | |
| 4952 | 12/3/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4953 | 12/3/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4954 | 12/3/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4955 | 12/5/49 | Cincinnati teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4956 | 12/3/49 | Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4957 | 12/3/49 | Cincinnati teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |

FIELD OFFICE New York
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RE: _____

DATE _____

(Mo / Yr)

| SERIAL | DATE | DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM) | NO OF PGS | SENT TO BUREAU | BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO |
|--------|----------|--|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 4958 | 12/2/49 | Cleveland report to Bureau | 2 | Yes | |
| 4959 | 11/29/49 | Washington Field Office letter to Bureau | 1 | Yes | |
| 4960 | 12/2/49 | Washington Field Office letter to New York | 1 | No | released in full |
| 4961 | 11/25/49 | San Francisco letter to Bureau | 1 | Yes | |
| 4962 | 12/5/49 | Washington Field Office letter to Bureau | 4 | Yes | |
| 4963 | 12/3/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 2 | Yes | |
| 4964 | 12/5/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 4 | Yes | |
| 4965 | 12/5/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 6 | Yes | |
| 4966 | 12/6/49 | New York memo | 2 | No | released in full |
| 4967 | 12/5/49 | Bureau letter to New York | 1 | Yes | |
| 4968 | 11/2/49 | Anonymous letter from citizen | 1 | No | released in full |
| 4969 | 11/25/49 | Letter from citizen to New York | 1 | No | (see attached) |

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RE: _____

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| SERIAL | DATE | DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM) | NO OF PGS | SENT TO BUREAU | BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO |
|--------|---------|---|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 4970 | 12/6/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4971 | 12/6/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4972 | 12/6/49 | Washington Field Office teletype to New York | 1 | yes | |
| 4973 | 12/6/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 7 | yes | |
| 4974 | 12/6/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 5 | yes | |
| 4975 | 12/7/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4976 | 12/6/49 | New York letter to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4977 | 12/6/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4978 | 12/5/49 | Baltimore letter to New York | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4979 | 12/7/49 | New York memo | 2 | no | released in full |
| 4980 | 12/7/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4981 | 12/7/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |

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RE: _____

DATE

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| SERIAL | DATE | DESCRIPTION (TYPE OF COMM, TO, FROM) | NO OF PGS | SENT TO BUREAU | BUFILE NOS. DIRECTED TO |
|--------|---------|--|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 4982 | 12/2/49 | Letter from citizen | 1 | yes | |
| 4983 | 12/6/49 | Washington Field Office letter to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4984 | 12/7/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 4 | yes | |
| 4985 | 12/7/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 5 | yes | |
| 4986 | 12/5/49 | Washington Field Office letter to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4987 | 12/7/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 1 | yes | |
| 4988 | 12/6/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4989 | 12/8/49 | New York memo | 3 | no | released in full |
| 4990 | 12/8/49 | New York memo | 1 | no | released in full |
| 4991 | 12/7/49 | Baltimore teletype to Bureau | 2 | yes | |
| 4992 | 12/8/49 | Washington Field Office teletype to Bureau | 2 | yes | |
| 4993 | 12/8/49 | New York teletype to Bureau | 6 | yes | |

[illegible]

NEW YORK
65-14920
40

RE: _____

DATE

(Mo / Yr)

[illegible]

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York**

November 23, 1949

| |
|----------------|
| MR. SCHEIDT |
| MR. BELMONT |
| MR. WHELAN |
| MR. COLLIER |
| MR. GRANVILLE |
| MR. EVANS |
| MR. KENNEDY |
| MR. LUTTS |
| MR. MACDONALD |
| MR. ROSS |
| MR. TOLSON |
| MR. WATSON |
| MR. WOOD |
| CHIEF CLERK |
| PROPERTY CLERK |
| TRAINING UNIT |

W. J. G. [Signature]

MEMO

RE: JAHAM

On the afternoon of November 22, Mr. Don Parsons of the Bureau called with reference to our teletype requesting that the FBI Laboratory advise us if any of the known specimens of letters, etc. emanating from HISS had been prepared on the "coarse Japanese tissue" on which the Baltimore documents were written. Mr. Parsons wanted to know whether our request pertained only to the specimens known to have been typed on the Woodstock typewriter in question or whether our request extended to other documents purportedly emanating from HISS which were sent in to the Laboratory.

Mr. Parsons was advised that the question involved here is simply that the defense has indicated it will raise an issue to the effect that no other documents or correspondence of HISS were written on the "coarse Japanese tissue", on which the Baltimore documents were typed. Apparently, this is regarded by the defense as an indication that HISS or his wife did not type the Baltimore documents. In the event any of the correspondence submitted to the Laboratory as coming from HISS or Mrs. HISS was written on the same type of paper as that used in the questioned documents, the contention of the defense will be disproved and in fact turned in favor of the Government. Mr. Parsons advised that the Laboratory will approach the problem from this angle.

A. H. BELMONT
ASAC

AHB:CTC
65-14920

65-14920-488

| | |
|-------------|------|
| F. B. I. | |
| NOV 23 1949 | |
| N. Y. C. | |
| ROUTED TO | FILE |

[Signatures]

November 24, 1949

Memorandum -

Hiss Case

BERNARD PENROSE, Radio Station W B A B, Atlantic City, called at 4:40 P.M. today. He asked if this office was investigating the statements made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that he had birth records falsified. PENROSE stated that he was seeking this information for the news broadcast at 6:45 P.M. today. PENROSE was advised that the agents on duty at this office today had no information regarding this matter and did not know whether such an investigation is or is not being conducted.

H. F. Good
Special Agent

65-14940 - 7890

NOV 24 1949

N.Y.C.

Spencer

M

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York**

November 25, 1949

| |
|----------------|
| MR. SCHEIDT |
| MR. BELMONT |
| MR. WHELAN |
| MR. CONNER |
| MR. STANLEY |
| MR. HENRY |
| MR. LADD |
| MR. TOLSON |
| MR. CLEGG |
| MR. GLAVIN |
| MR. HARBO |
| MR. WOOD |
| CHIEF CLERK |
| PROPERTY CLERK |
| TRAINING UNIT |

MEMO

RE: JAHAM

On the afternoon of November 23, 1949, Mr. Don Parsons of the FBI Laboratory called to advise that many of the pieces of correspondence submitted to the Laboratory as collected by the field offices and reported to have emanated from HISS or Mrs. HISS had been returned to the donors by the various field offices. However, the Laboratory still has a number of them and a Laboratory representative will come to New York on Monday, November 28, for the purpose of further examining the Baltimore documents and comparing the paper with the known documents in the possession of the Laboratory and such known documents as we may have here in New York. Upon the completion of that examination, in the event it is deemed necessary, the documents which have been returned will have to be again collected by the pertinent field offices for further examination.

A. H. BELMONT
ASAC

*Mr. Parsons
later advised on
Nov 23 that
Laboratory representative
will come to NY office
Friday Nov. 25*

AHB:CTC
65-14920

W. E. Shannon

65-14920-4897

| |
|-------------|
| F. B. I. |
| NOV 25 1949 |
| N. Y. C. |
| ROUTED TO |
| Spencer |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| MR. SCHEIDT | |
| MR. BELMONT | |
| MR. WHELAN | |
| MR. COLLIER | |
| MR. GRANVILLE | |
| MR. HUGHES | |
| MR. KENNEDY | |
| MR. LEVY | |
| MR. MARSHALL | |
| MR. RAGAN | |
| ASST. SUPERVISOR | |
| INSP. | |
| CLERK | |
| RECORDS | |
| TRAINING | |

FBI CLEVELAND 11-26149

1-25 PM DRK

SAC, NEW YORK

JAHAM, REURTEL DATED NOVEMBER TWENTYFIVE LAST. MRS. JAMES
 DICKEY, CARE PF G H QUAY, KINSMAN RAOD, HUNTING VALLEY,
 OHIO, WILL APPEAR AS WITNESS.

THIRD WORD LINE TWO OF
 ABBATICCHIO

END

OK FBI NYC MCA

M

65-14970-4897

F. B. I.

DEC 1 1964

N. Y. C.

ROUTED TO

Spencer

FIVE



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

New York 7, New York 115
November 28, 1949

MEMO

Re: JAHAM, PERJURY,
ESPIONAGE, IS-R.

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. COLLIER
MR. CRANVILLE
MR. LUGGESS
MR. KENNEDY
MR. LITTON
MR. MARSHALL
MR. ROSEN
MR. TOLSON
MR. WALKER
MR. WOOD
CHIEF CLERK
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

At seven twenty pm on November twenty eight, nineteen forty nine, Howard Fletcher at the Bureau telephonically advised that he had located the Harry White letters in connection with the above captioned case and was forwarding same so that they would reach this office on the morning of November twenty nine, nineteen forty nine.

Mr. Fletcher also advised that in connection with the Laboratory Report in this case, a copy of which was desired by this office, the Bureau had previously sent this office a copy dated January six, nineteen forty nine under the title "J. David Whittaker Chambers". In view of the foregoing Mr. Fletcher was not forwarding a copy of this Laboratory Report.

EFS:dpr
65-14920

EDWARD F. STILES
SA

65-14920-4899
28 NOV 1949
Spillane R.B.T.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York - New York**

November 28, 1949

MEMORANDUM

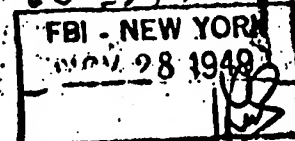
RE: JAHAM

At 2:15 p.m. today Judge Goddard called both the attorneys and the defense attorneys into his chambers for conference. This conference lasted until 3:20. After calling in the jury, Judge Goddard announced that the reason for the delay in calling the jury in until this time was due to the fact that he had had a conference with both lawyers for the defense and for the Government in connection with the FBI reports (letters) of May 14, 1942 and June 26, 1945 which purported to be the results of interrogation of Chambers by Agents of the FBI. He stated that in reading these letters he found that Chambers had indicated he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1924 to the Spring of 1937; that in neither of the letters did Chambers refer to any papers or documents that he had which he had originally received from Alger Hiss. The Judge then commented on the Berle notes and the Ray Murphy (State Department) reports of March 1945 and August 1946. In commenting on the Berle and Murphy incidents, the Judge related that in these reports he found that Chambers did not make any mention of BORIS BYKOV. The Judge then read paragraph 3 of page 6 of New York letter to the Bureau dated June 26, 1945. This paragraph is captioned Boris Bykov (Boris Bygoff) in the old Whittaker Chambers file. This paragraph deals with Chambers introduction to an individual later determined to be Boris Bykov by J. PETERS.

At the conclusion of the conference in chambers, the trial was immediately commenced and it was impossible to ask Mr. Murphy or Mr. Donegan as to exactly what transpired in chambers, but in view of the Judge's ruling it would appear that the conversation concerned the two FBI letters mentioned above, as well as the Berle notes and Ray Murphy reports. The Bureau will be advised later in the day if anything else transpired - as soon as there is an opportunity to talk to Mr. Murphy or Mr. Saypol.

TGS:gu
6-514920

THOMAS G. SPENCER
Special Agent



November 28, 1949

MEMO

Re: INFORMATION APPEARING IN THE
OPENING STATEMENT OF DEFENSE
ATTORNEY CROSS

It was noted in the opening statement, CROSS made the following statement relative to document Government Exhibit #10.

"Exhibit 10 is on government bond. It has the government water mark in it and it was not typed on the Woodstock. It is an MID dispatch that comes from the War Department and the only office in the State Department where that paper went, as will be shown from documentary evidence, the only office in the State Department was the Far Eastern Division of the State Department. Nothing to do with Mr. SAYRE'S office and no where about Mr. HISS'S office".

In regard to Government Exhibit #10, when Mr. ANDERSON of the State Department testified in the first trial, he was asked whether his records indicated how this document was distributed in the department. After looking at the original record copy he answered:

"This particular document was not received in the Records Division until it had been in the Action Office and the only evidence on the document that it had been anywhere would be the Far Eastern Division of the Department".

MURPHY then asked: "So you cannot tell at all, other than that one stamp, who in the department had it, is that right."

A: "That's right, sir."

With regard to the document which was an incoming document from MID, ANDERSON previously testified (page 1067) that incoming correspondence was distributed from the Records Branch proper, after the record had been made, it would be routed out to the appropriate Action Office, no reproduction, of course, being possible.

DES:KD

65-14920
N. Y. C.

MEMO

In regard to Government Exhibit #11, Defense Attorney CROSS made the following statement:

"Exhibit #11 remember that has sixteen original state documents that it either summarizes or has excerpts from. Exhibit #11 is typed on one paper. It is one document, one of those underlying documents that did not go to Mr. SAYRE'S office and was not available for ALGER HISS to type. The same will be true of Government Exhibits 42 and 47. All I am saying is that the evidence will be that ALGER HISS did not turn them over, but that the man in the Far Eastern Division, JULIAN MADLEIGH and his confederates delivered. From these documents and from the distribution sheet, we think that the evidence will be that those papers came from JULIAN MADLEIGH, from the Far Eastern Division and perhaps one other confederate."

In regard to Exhibit #11, page 1115 of ANDERSON'S testimony, he testified in regard to Cable 47 from Hangkow, that the distribution was to the Secretary of State, the Under-Secretary, the Counsellor, Assistant Secretary MESSERSMITH, Assistant Secretary WILSON, Special Advisor HORNBECK, Dr. PRIS, the Far Eastern Division.

In cross-examination of Mr. ANDERSON, page 1228, he was asked by Mr. HOLMAN:

Q: Mr. ANDERSON, certain of the cables that went into evidence here today and yesterday, according to your official State Department record, did not go to Mr. SAYRE'S office at all, that's right, isn't it?

A: That's correct, sir.

Q: Specifically. This cable from Mr. JOHNSON, dated January 22, 1938, which forms part of Government Exhibit 11A, did not go to Mr. SAYRE'S office, according to your record, did it?

A: That is correct, sir.

On page 1182 of ANDERSON'S direct testimony, he was asked concerning the telegram from the Marine Detachment, which is labelled Government Exhibit 42A. He answered that this cable was distributed as follows: the first two are very unclear; it cannot be made out. The next is Assistant Secretary

MEMO

MESSERSMITH, Political Advisor NORMBECK and Dr. FEIS in the Far Eastern Division.

On page 1228, Mr. ANDERSON answered the following question in regard to Government Exhibit 47.

Q: Now you could not find on your direct examination your distribution record of a cable from Mr. HULL to London, which forms a part of Exhibit 47, State Exhibit 47, do you remember that?

A: Yes, sir. I do.

Q: Will you be good enough to look at your file and see if you have not got there attached to your original cable a distribution memo for that one?

A: That is 47 to London, was it?

Further questions were asked regarding the distribution of this document and regarding the memo showing the distribution, but ANDERSON replied that through inadvertance, it must have become detached from the file of papers and he did not have it with him.

MOLRAE continued the cross-examination as follows:

Q: Do you remember in response to one of Mr. MURPHY'S questions about one other exhibit, you told us about there being initials on the bottom of these documents showing a particular division, such as EU for Europe and so on. Do you remember that?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: And didn't you testify that where individual initials appear under those division initials that that indicates that this particular document had come to that particular division?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: Now, will you please look at your original of this exhibit. This cable to London that we are talking about and tell us what office symbols appear on that document.

A: Yes, sir. It was drafted in the European Division. It was initialed in the Political Advisor's, Mr. DUNN'S office. It was initialed in

MEMO

the Far Eastern Division. It was also initialed in the Political Advisor's, Mr. HORNBECK'S office and it looks like Navy, someone from the Navy Department apparently, and it was also initialed in the Division of Current Information.

Q: there is no initials there for Mr. SAYRE'S office, however, is there?

A: I don't see any. No, sir.

Q: Now, from that fact, cannot you tell me that this document did not go to Mr. SAYRE'S office, according to your records?

A: No. I cannot tell you that sir. It is quite possible that in the distribution which was subsequently made of this telegram, that a copy may have been sent there. I could not say, sir.

Q: And you have mislaid your distribution record?

A: I don't think I mislaid it. I think probably through a clerical error no microfilm was made of it.

It should be noted that of all the documents that were introduced into evidence in the course of the first trial, that the four above mentioned were the only ones that were not routed according to the distribution sheet to Mr. SAYRE'S office.

Mr. ANDERSON had testified that when a cable came into the department, a yellow action copy was made of this cable and that as many as forty to fifty white information copies were also made. On one of the white information copies, a list of offices that were to receive copies of this document were noted. This list was known as the distribution sheet. Nowhere in the testimony was it noted that ANDERSON made any provision for the marking of the distribution of additional information copies. He did testify that additional information copies that were not distributed were retained in the Records Division for a period of two or three weeks and that then they were destroyed.

With regard to the procedure that was followed in the State Department in 1938, in the report of SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER, Washington, D. C., February 4, 1949, it was noted that Mr. DONALD L. NICHOLSON, Chief, Division of Security, State Department, was interviewed and he advised at that time that in addition to the specific documents routed to the Chief of the department in which ALGER HISS was employed during the pertinent period, it was Mr. NICHOLSON'S opinion

MEMO

that in his capacity as assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. HIES would have access to all or any of the aforementioned documents, upon his specific request. He was referring to the Baltimore documents themselves.

Mr. NICHOLSON further stated that from the present State Department records maintained at this time, the distribution of documents made during the pertinent period, it is impossible to determine if information copies of the documents in question were prepared. He further explained that within a specific department or division, the department head or division chief could route a specific document within the division or department and no record of this routing or distribution would be presently available.

Defense Attorney CROSS also made the statement in his opening address as follows:

"Further in watching all the officials who got the papers that are involved in the Baltimore type exhibit, you will find that everyone of those typewritten documents, a copy went either to the Far Eastern Division, where Exhibit 10 came from, or they went to Trade Agreements, where JULIAN RADLEIGH was working at that time or in the office adjoining the offices of the Trade Agreements Department."

In the report of SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER, previously referred to, it was noted that a list of inter-departmental distribution of the Baltimore documents was reported. It was noted that all but three of these documents were routed to either the Far Eastern Division or the Trade Agreements section. The only documents not so routed were as follows:

A telegram dated April 1, 1938 from WILSON, U. S. Consul at Genoa, which was routed to the following individuals: Secretary, the Under-Secretary, Counsellor, Assistant Secretary MESSERSMITH, Assistant Secretary SAYRE, Assistant Secretary WILSON, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the State, Advisor on Political Relations, Division of European Affairs.

Secondly, a dispatch of February 26, 1938 from The Hague, referring to dispatch #182, February 14. This was distributed to Assistant Secretary SAYRE, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, Advisor on Political Relations, Consular Commercial Office, Advisor on International Economic Affairs and the Division of European Affairs.

Third, a telegram dated March 26, 1938 from RAVNDAL, U. S. Consul at Buenos Aires. This was distributed to the Secretary, Under-Secretary, Counsellor, Assistant Secretary MESSERSMITH, Assistant Secretary SAYRE, Assis-

MEMO

tant Secretary WILSON, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, Advisor on International Economic Affairs, Division of American Republics, Division of Current Information, Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant and Advisor on Political Relations.

It will be recalled that in CROSS' opening statement, he indicated that the man in the Far Eastern Division, JULIAN WADLEIGH and his confederate turned these documents over to CHAMBERS.

In the report of SA LAMBERT G. ZAMBER at Washington, D. C., dated May 26, 1949, it is noted that JULIAN WADLEIGH advised that he departed from New York City on March 9, 1938, aboard the SS WASHINGTON, U. S. Lines, while on a trip to Turkey. WADLEIGH stated that he had ascertained this data from an expense account in the possession of one NORMAN BURNS, who also was a fellow passenger with WADLEIGH on the SS WASHINGTON. BURNS, who is the Assistant Chief of the Department of Foreign Trade, U. S. Department of State, stated he had a copy of an expense voucher for this trip and upon referring to this expense voucher indicated that they sailed from Pier 59, 12 noon on March 9, 1938.

It will be recalled that LEANDER BELL LOVELL was one of the individuals named by CHAMBERS when CHAMBERS was interviewed by Mr. BERLE, Assistant Secretary of State in 1941. According to BERLE'S notes, LOVELL and WADLEIGH were both employed in the Trade Agreements Section of the U. S. Department of State. CHAMBERS recently indicated that he was not acquainted with LOVELL, but he recalled that LOVELL was active in Communist affairs in Washington, D. C. Investigation was conducted in the Loyalty Program on LOVELL and it is believed that LOVELL presently resides in Germany, where he is employed by the Department of the Army. LOVELL was not interviewed in the HISS investigation, inasmuch as he was not returned to the United States.

In regard to the microfilm, Defense Attorney CROSS stated:

"They are not photographs of the originals that went to Mr. SAYRE'S office, but of carbons of papers in Trade Agreements where JULIAN WADLEIGH was and was stealing papers. Now, there are three papers that have the stamp of Mr. SAYRE. When the paper comes in, it is stamped and it is stamped Assistant Secretary of STATE FRANCIS B. SAYRE. In those pumpkin papers, there were three of those documents that bore the stamp FRANCIS B. SAYRE and the initials AH, ALGER HISS and all dated January 14, 1938, in the afternoon. An afternoon we think it will appear that Mr. SAYRE was out of his office and WADLEIGH came to Mr. SAYRE'S office and con-

ferred and also Mr. HISS's office in connection with Trade Agreements matters that were really under Mr. HISS".

The documents that are stamped January 14, 1938, the stamp of Assistant Secretary, Mr. SAYRE, are as follows:

One is a cable from Tsingtao via N.R., dated January 13, 1938, received 10:30 A.M., January 14. The other is a telegram from Paris, dated January 13, 1938, received 3:15 P.M. Also two other telegrams from Paris, dated January 13, 1938, marked received 3 P.M. and 3:35 P.M. respectively.

It is noted that all of these bear the stamp Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. SAYRE.

In the most recent interview of FRANCOIS B. SAYRE by agents of the Bureau, Mr. SAYRE advised in effect that he had kept a diary of his activities in and around 1938 and that he had consulted this diary and that it revealed that he had not worked on that day. This fact has been made known by Mr. SAYRE to the attorneys of ALGER HISS.

In regard to the distribution of incoming communications to the State Department, Mr. ANDERSON testified (page 1075) that ordinarily the telegrams are distributed the same date of receipt, the same day or the following morning.

In connection with the distribution of the copies of communications, Mr. GROES stated in his opening address as follows:

"Now, as to the procedure in the Code Room, they would make these copies and they never kept any track ^{of the} number they sent out. If anybody wanted to call up and the office was entitled to one, they would give him a copy and no record was made of that. Those information copies were supposed to come back to the Code Room and then taken down to the basement and burned. There was no record kept of how many were taken out when they were taken down to be burned and whether any or all of them sent out had been returned. So that the matter of obtaining information copies of any of these papers is not as difficult. I am speaking now of 1938, then understand in war times there was real security measures but in 1938 that was the procedure, that is what the evidence will be."

MEMO

(See interview of NICHOLSON, mentioned above.)

On page 1063, Mr. ANDERSON had testified in answer to the questions of what happened to the other copies still remaining (of documents):

A: Copies were retained in the Telegraphic Section for possible future distribution in the event other offices should request a copy and they were omitted from distribution for some other reason.

Q: And those that were checked off on this ledger, that were stamped on the left-hand side, those, I take it, would be distributed?

A: Yes, they were enveloped and distributed to the various offices indicated.

In cross-examination (page 1209), McLEAN asked the following questions of ANDERSON:

Q: You have been reading off here for the last day and a half, the offices to which copies of these cables have been sent and according to my recollection, it varies, but generally was around fifteen, is not that right?

A: I would think that was a reasonable figure, Yes, sir.

Q: All right, so that leaves you about twenty-five to thirty extra copies of each cable?

A: That's right.

Q: And what was done with them?

A: They were retained in the Code Room for an indefinite period and then they were destroyed by burning.

Q: Well, how long a period were they retained?

A: I really couldn't tell you, sir. The best I can give you is a guess, all that I would say anywhere from two to three weeks, until they were certain that no further copies would be needed.

MEMO

On page 1215, McLEAN asked:

Q: Now, you did not keep any record of what happened to those information copies that were to be destroyed, now, did you?

A: Not that I know of, sir.

Q: There is no way that you can tell me from the reports of the department whether these information copies were destroyed or preserved, is there?

A: There is no way that I know of. No, sir.

On page 1248, Miss LINCOLN in her direct testimony, answered the following questions:

Q: And what would happen to the copies after they were put back in the safe and the men did not ask for them again. I mean, I am talking about information copies that were sent to your office.

A: The ones pertaining to the work that Mr. SAYRE was handling, I filed those and kept in a second file for six months the information telegrams that came in merely for information, which he was not responsible for and I placed them in a file case and once a week, usually on Monday, I put them in a sealed envelope and marked them appropriately and they were picked up by a messenger designated by the Communications Division and returned for disposition as they saw fit.

Q: Do you know what the disposition was?

A: So far as I know, they were burned.

In CROSS' opening statement, he said:

"Now, mind you, when you come to consider those documents, the last date is April 1, 1938. To type those documents, it must have been in point of time at some period subsequent to April 1, 1938.

"They could have been typed at any time after April 1, 1938, and any man who can use JULIAN MADLIGH or the man in the Far Eastern and get top secret documents out of the State Department through confederates, won't have much trouble trying and getting a big office Woodstock typewriter that had been in the HISSER's home

MEMO

"where he stayed for some time".

During the first trial, RAYMOND SYLVESTER CATLETT testified as a witness for the defense on June 22 and 23, 1949, and he stated that the typewriter remained in his house a couple of years or more. He stated that his sister-in-law, URSULA, the wife of his brother, PERRY CATLETT, received the typewriter and had it for a while and later the typewriter was given to his sister, BURNETTA. He further stated during cross-examination that he kept the Woodstock typewriter, that he received from the HISSSES, in his den at home and he said it stayed around his house three or four years or more before his brother, PERRY, gave it to his future wife. He also stated the typewriter did not leave the house before the time that PERRY gave it to his future wife.

On May 13, 1949, PERRY CATLETT was interviewed by agents of the Washington Field Office and at that time he stated that ALGER HISS had given him a typewriter which he took to his home and kept there on the floor of a closet located on the first floor of his home. He stated he retained possession of the typewriter until he was married in 1941, at which time he gave the machine to his sister, BURNETTA FISHER.

On June 23, 1949, PERRY CATLETT testified as a witness for the defense at the first trial and at that time he stated that with the exception of a few days when he loaned the typewriter to the girl whom he later married, this typewriter remained at 2725 P Street, after he received it from the HISSSES until he gave the typewriter to his sister, BURNETTA, after she married.

In connection with NATHAN L. LEVINE CROSS made the opening statement as follows:

"....went with his wife's nephew to somebody's home in Brooklyn and there, in a dumbwaiter took out an envelope with an attorney's name..... and the attorney says he gave him an envelope ten years before. He did not know what was in it, but that he went in and LEVINE reached in and picked out the envelope and down fell the dust on the bathroom floor and then they walked into the kitchen. CHAMBERS takes the envelope; Mr. LEVINE picks up a dust-pan in the room, goes back to sweep; comes back - CHAMBERS alone. Then he comes back to LEVINE and he says 'Holy cow', that's all. Nothing about whether he found anything or anything was there. On CHAMBERS' testimony and on CHAMBERS' testimony alone, he said that those papers were in that envelope ten years".

MEMO

As set forth in the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, dated December 23, 1948, at New York, LEVINE was interviewed on December 15, 1948 at which time he accompanied agents of the New York Office to the BARNET-LEVINE residence, 260 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and on the second floor of the residence, he pointed out the abandoned dumbwaiter shaft in the bathroom, in which he stated he placed an envelope for CHAMBERS in 1938 or 1939. He stated that the envelope was sealed at the time he received it from CHAMBERS and it remained sealed until he returned it to CHAMBERS on November 21, 1948, when he and CHAMBERS stopped off at the BARNET-LEVINE residence to secure this envelope.

LEVINE stated that CHAMBERS told him that in the event anything happened to him (CHAMBERS), LEVINE should turn the envelope over to Mrs. CHAMBERS and if anything happened to both of them that LEVINE, as a lawyer, would know what to do with it. He stated his only knowledge of the contents of the envelope were from watching CHAMBERS opening the envelope in the kitchen of the BARNET-LEVINE residence, immediately after he had handed the envelope back to CHAMBERS. He stated he paid no particular attention to CHAMBERS as the latter was extracting the material from the envelope, except he did know that there were some documents among the material and he noted that CHAMBERS made some exclamation of surprise as he was removing the material.

LEVINE testified at the first trial and he described the envelope as being about seven or eight inches in width, about eleven to twelve inches in length and about an inch or an inch and a half in thickness. He further testified that he placed this envelope in the dumbwaiter, but that it was not at anyone's request. He stated that he did not look in this envelope at any subsequent time until CHAMBERS requested the envelope and the envelope remained sealed. He stated that he did not see CHAMBERS examining the envelope in the kitchen, but that he had stepped into the kitchen on one occasion when he saw CHAMBERS holding some papers in his hand. He testified that he gave CHAMBERS the envelope as he stepped down from the dumbwaiter shaft and that both went into the kitchen. He stated he got a dust-pan and some rags and went back to the bathroom to clean up the mess. Shortly thereafter, he returned for additional rags and after cleaning the bathroom, he returned to the kitchen and spoke to CHAMBERS.

Regarding the microfilm, Defense Attorney CROSS stated in his opening statement:

MEMO

"They are not photographs of the originals that went to Mr. SAYRE'S office, but of carbons of papers in Trade Agreements, where JULIAN MADLEIGH was and was stealing papers".

This point is clearly brought out in the cross-examination of Mr. ANDERSON of the State Department by Mr. McLEAN in the first trial, (page 1234). Questions were as follows:

Q: I show you, Mr. ANDERSON, Government Exhibit State 48 or a photograph of it. That is a memo from Mr. HANKINS to Mr. SAYRE, isn't it?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: Mr. HANKINS was head of the Trade Agreements Division?

A: I believe he was chief of the division at that time.

Q: Now, you notice a stamp on that document that Mr. MURPHY asked you about?

A: The office stamp of Mr. SAYRE.

Q: Yes?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: May I see it for just a moment?

A: Yes, sir. (handing to Mr. McLEAN)

Q: It says "Assistant Secretary of State SAYRE, January 11, 1938", right?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: And it was the practice, was it not, in the department to place the stamp on papers as soon as they were received at a given office?

MEMO

A: Generally speaking, yes, sir. Sometimes they would omit office stamps.

Q: Well, it was the practice?

A: The general practice.

Q: When a paper would come in the first thing that would happen to it was that it got a receipt stamp, wasn't it?

A: Generally speaking, yes, sir.

Q: Now, I show you Government Exhibit Baltimore 48, which is a print of a microfilm of that same document. Do you see any stamp on that?

A: No, sir. I don't.

Q: Would that lead you to conclude the microfilm was made from a copy which had not gone to Mr. SAYRE'S office?

Immediately Mr. MURPHY objected to this question and the Judge sustained the objection and MURPHY stated at that time that he would later produce a witness that would be qualified to answer such a question.

Subsequently, RAMOS PERIAN, Document Examiner from the FBI Laboratory, testified as follows: (page 1319). The questions here referred to the first seventeen pages of the microfilm:

Q: In other words, the carbons are made simultaneously with the ribbon copy?

A: Yes. The first or top copy is the machine copy and the following copies are carbon copies. It stands to reason the fifth carbon would not be as clear or so distinct in details as the second carbon or the first carbon. So there are variations there which must be considered in regard to which of the carbons is represented by these first seventeen specimens. I don't know, I cannot tell whether the second carbon or the third or the fourth or the fifth; however, I do know from the results of my investigation that the questioned and known would come from common typing runs. Now, that is this page here of typewriting came from the same common typewriting run.

MEMO

On page 1323, in regard to the same specimens, Mr. STRYKER asked:

"A carbon copy goes, I notice for instance that HARRY C. HAWKINS' name there is in typing and on the Government copy, there is also the signature.

That's right. It is not a photographic reproduction. It is a typing of those two documents coming from a common typing run.

With regard to Baltimore Exhibit #50, consisting of one page and Baltimore Exhibit 51, consisting of four pages, FEELAN testified (page 1327) that they were not from the same run, that the State Department documents and the microfilm were not made at the same time but that they did have the same wording.

With regard to Baltimore Exhibits 52 and 53, FEELAN testified (page 1328) that he reached the conclusion that Baltimore Exhibits 52 and 53 are photographic reproductions of the State Department documents 52 and 53, or else they are from twenty-six common type runs.

With regard to Baltimore Exhibits 54 and 55, consisting of ten sheets of documents and State Department Exhibits 54 and 55, consisting of ten sheets of documents (page 1330), FEELAN testified that he concluded that those ten pages of documents, those pages of documents from the Baltimore Exhibits and the State Department Exhibits, came from the same ten stencils.

Defense Attorney GROSS, in his opening statement, stated:

"Now, when you see those typing documents, look at the paper, a coarse, flimsy paper sometimes known as Japanese tissue. Look at the evidence that the Government will produce and may I say that we cooperated and turned over to the Government whatever we could find of previous typing on this Woodstock typewriter, and those that the Government put in at the last trial were of May 25, 1937, six months before the HISSSES say they turned the typewriter over to the CATLETTS. Look at the paper and the paper that this is typed on. You don't have a watermark, a flimsy Japanese tissue".

MEMO

On November 25, 1949, Dokex RAMOS FERNAN of the FBI Laboratory, made an examination of the paper in the Baltimore documents and of the paper in all the known specimens that had been put in evidence in the course of the first trial and he advised that he concluded that the paper in these specimens differed from the paper in the Baltimore documents in that they were of a different size and that for the most part, the known specimens were typed on a paper with a watermark thereon; whereas, the Baltimore documents had no watermark whatever. He did state, however, that the one document captioned "Characteristics of TIMOTHY HOBSON" was typed on paper more closely resembling the paper on which the Baltimore documents were typed than any of the other specimens that he had examined. However, he stated that this known specimen was typed on paper that appeared to be some type of flimsy onionskin, but the thickness was slightly greater than the thickness of the paper in the Baltimore documents.

As to the Baltimore documents, he would advise that this paper is sometimes referred to as Japanese tissue. He was unable to state where this paper was manufactured and further, he advised that he was unable to state where exact types of this paper could be obtained and that the only way the exact contents of the paper could be determined would be through a chemical analysis of the paper itself.

It is of interest to note that CROSS, in his opening statement, made the statement:

"I tell you in frankness that we have consulted some experts and they say that in their opinion it was typed on the Woodstock typewriter and it is our contention that either WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or his confederate typed those Baltimore documents, other than Exhibit 10".

This point was previously covered in connection with the testimony in regard to the CATLETTS.

DONALD E. SHANNON, SA



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FD-71
(7-20-45)

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

COMPLAINT FORM

UNSUB

Subject's Name and Aliases

Address of Subject

Miscellaneous

Character of Case

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT:

JOSEPH J. McCLAIN

Name of Complainant
121 E. 5th St., L.A., Cal

Address of Complainant
Hotel York, New York City

Telephone Number of Complainant
7:30 AM, November 29, 1949

Date and Time Complaint Received

FACTS OF COMPLAINT: When complainant telephonically contacted this office he inquired whether or not I was aware of the address 121 E. 5th Street, Los Angeles. When I told him that I was not he stated it was Mr. Hood's address in L.A. Complainant advised that he had a five, ten, and fifty dollar bill, each of which had been torn in half and that they would be of value to the government. When asked where he got the bills he remarked, "they are out of Hood's Office". He also stated that he was in the Anchor Room of the Hotel Annapolis in Washington, D. C., at a time when Chambers and Haynes were there, and that Haynes wanted to be a "gold braider" because he had connections. He furnished no further information along this line. The numbers on the portions of bills that he had are as follows: \$5-757D; \$10-61053; \$50-303. The address of the Hotel York is 36th Street and 7th Avenue, NYC.

Lp 4-2640

ACTION RECOMMENDED BY AGENT:

V.R. Prager, Sup. of York Hotel.

has no record of
10/27/49
JTB

#1

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| F. B. I. | |
| NOV 29 1949 | |
| N. Y. C. | |
| ROUTED TO Spencer | FILE V2 |

CONNELLY

Special Agent Employee

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York**

November 29, 1949

MR. SCHEIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. COLLIER
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. HUGHES
MR. STANFORD
MR. LEVY
MR. MARCUSSEAU
MR. LAGAN
MR. SUPERVISOR
MR. HENRY
MR. WILSON
MR. WOLFE
CHIEF CLERK
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

MEMO

RE: JAHAM

At 3:15 pm on November 28, I called Mr. H. B. Fletcher at the Bureau, referring to Bureau letter dated December 8, 1948 in this case, forwarding to the New York office four sheets of yellow paper obtained by the Baltimore office from Mr. RICHARD F. CLEVELAND, attorney for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The Bureau letter stated that the FBI Laboratory has compared the handwriting on these pieces of paper with the known handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and has concluded that the four pieces of paper were written by HARRY DEXTER WHITE. Mr. Fletcher was further advised that, in accordance with Mr. T. J. Donegan's request, we returned these four pieces of paper to the Bureau by letter dated March 23, 1949 entitled "JAHAM".

Mr. Donegan has now requested that the originals of these four sheets of paper be brought up to New York by messenger so that they will be available for the trial on the morning of November 29. Mr. E. J. Connelley also suggested that the Laboratory Report be sent along with the four pieces of paper. Mr. Fletcher was advised that we do not know whether the prosecution intends to try to get these pieces of paper into evidence or merely use them for effect before the jury.

Mr. Fletcher advised the papers would be sent along with the Laboratory Report.

A. H. BELMONT
ASAC

AHB:CTC
65-14920

65-14920-4907
F. B. I.
NOV 29 1949
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO: FILE

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.**

November 30, 1949

MEMORANDUM:

Re: JAHAM

At 10:50 a.m. this date, the writer telephonically contacted Special Agent Phil Breed of the Boston Division and requested the Boston Office to conduct the following investigation:

Breed was advised of JAMES AGEE'S letter to Assistant United States Attorney Thomas Murphy dated November 29, 1949, wherein information was set forth to the effect that a Dr. HARRY MURRAY, a Boston or Cambridge psychiatrist, was in New York City during the past week endeavoring to support a theory that CHAMBERS had attacked HISS out of an envy motive. Dr. MURRAY allegedly believed in the innocence of HISS and was willing to take the stand to testify against CHAMBERS if he could find sufficient information to support his theory.

Breed was requested to discreetly ascertain the background of Dr. MURRAY through established sources such as newspapers, confidential informants, sources of information, and the like, and to supply this office this afternoon, if possible, with the information developed. Breed indicated that he would furnish the information they obtained by the afternoon of November 30, and will continue to follow the matter and supply additional information as received on December 1.

T. J. McANDREWS,
Special Agent

TJMCA:RAA
65-14920

*Shannon
Murray
Agree
11/30/49
init.*

65-14920-4919

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Shannon

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

November 30, 1949

MEMORANDUM:

Re: JAHAM

During the examination of LYNN DELASHMUTT, a Vice President of the Riggs National Bank, today in connection with the \$400 withdrawal from the joint savings account of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS at the Riggs National Bank, it was brought out by the defense that a subpoena dated January 31, 1949, had been served on the Riggs National Bank. This subpoena called for all ledger sheets, accounts, and other records pertaining to ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS that were on file at the Riggs National Bank. Defense attorney CROSS attempted to leave the inference with the judge and jury that the FBI had subpoenaed these records and had made them available to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, after which CHAMBERS, knowing of the date of the purchase of his 1937 Ford automobile, indicated that HISS had loaned him \$400 in November, it being noted that there was a withdrawal of \$400 in November, 1937, leaving a balance of \$40 and some cents.

Mr. Murphy is desirous of determining the following information:

1. The date that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS first informed agents of the New York Office of the loan of \$400 by HISS to CHAMBERS. (It appears that this date is February 14, 1949; see serial 2097)

2. The purpose for the service of the subpoena dated January 31, 1949. (It is the writer's recollection that the purpose of this may have been to secure handwriting specimens of ALGER HISS)

3. The date that the New York Office found out about the \$400 withdrawal. It is the writer's recollection that a teletype reply was received from the Washington Field Office in connection with the New York Office teletype inquiry of February 14, 1949, shortly after the latter date. It is suggested that a thorough review of the file be made, particularly around this date, in order to obtain all information concerning the \$400 transaction. It is the writer's recollection that most of this information, particularly where dates are concerned, will be found in the daily teletypes which were forwarded to the Bureau and Washington Field Office, and the WFO teletype replies.

TGS:RAA
65-14920

T. G. SPENCER,
Special Agent

65-14920-4921

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

November 30, 1949

MEMO

RE: JAHAM

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|----------------|
| MR. BELMONT |
| MR. WHELAN |
| MR. COLLIER |
| MR. CONNELLEY |
| MR. EUGENE |
| MR. HENRY |
| MR. LEE |
| MR. ROSS |
| MR. TOLSON |
| MR. TRACY |
| MR. WOOD |
| CHIEF CLERK |
| PROPERTY CLERK |
| TRAINING UNIT |

Th. Gleason

On the afternoon of November 29, Mr. H. B. Fletcher of the Bureau referred to teletype from Pittsburgh in this case, dated 10:50 pm November 28, reflecting an interview with BERNARD K. JOHNPOLL. Mr. Fletcher inquired whether we were going to instruct New Haven to interview BEN GINZBURG, former government employee in Washington and former Communist Party member, presently owner of radio station WNLK, Norwalk, Connecticut. I advised Mr. Fletcher that we had a teletype prepared instructing New Haven to interview GINZBURG unless reason existed to the contrary, but we wanted to be sure that the Bureau approved before we gave the instructions. Mr. Fletcher suggested that we have New Haven check on GINZBURG to see what chain the radio station belonged to, etc.

I called SAC Gleason at New Haven to request that a check be made to see whether it would be desirable to interview GINZBURG and whether he was known to the New Haven office.

Later on November 29, Mr. Fletcher called back to advise that the Bureau felt that it was all right to interview GINZBURG unless New Haven had reason to the contrary. I advised Mr. Fletcher we would so inform New Haven.

On the afternoon of November 29, SAC Gleason called me back to advise that they had not finished the check on GINZBURG yet but there was a possibility that his station had discontinued a series of lectures by an individual in Norwalk which appeared to be along the party line and if this were so, it would seem desirable to approach GINZBURG. I advised Mr. Gleason that the Bureau felt that it was all right to approach GINZBURG unless New Haven's check reflected reason to the contrary. Therefore, we are sending a teletype to New Haven furnishing the background which would permit them to conduct the interview. Mr. Gleason advised that he would follow this closely.

A. H. BELMONT
ASAC

AHB:CTC
65-14920

John Martin

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| 65-14920-1947 |
| F. B. I. |
| NOV 30 1949 |
| N. Y. C. |
| ROUTED TO |
| <i>Spencer</i> |

Memo

New York, N.Y.

11-30-49

Re Whittaker Chambers
Espionage - R
65-14920

In the course of an interview with Felix MORROW, former member of the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party, (Felix Morrow 100-11273) conducted at his home 216 West 16th Street - on November 29, 1949 by SA's C. McKenna and Richard E. Brennan, Felix Morrow referred on several occasions to Whittaker Chambers in a way which indicated he was intimately acquainted with Chambers and on friendly terms with him.

Morrow was most cooperative in connection with matters involving Russian communism although unwilling to furnish information concerning the Socialist Workers Party. *Morrow is not R*

*W. M. Morrow
head of
Barlog*

*was interviewed
12/2 by Barlog with
negative results.
Knows nothing of
interest.
RMB*

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 65-14920-4928 | |
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bitter toward the Bureau although he served a term in prison after being convicted in 1943 of violation of the Smith Act in Minneapolis.

The interviewing agent did not attempt to question Morris concerning Chambers, feeling that if such course were to be followed it should be pursuant to the decision of agents who are more familiar with the background of the Weiss case.

This is written for information purposes.

George G. McKenna, SA

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.**

November 30, 1949

MEMORANDUM:

Re: JAHAM

This afternoon the writer communicated with ASAC Leonard Blaylock of the Albany Office at the request of Messrs. Donegan and Murphy, in connection with the appearance of SA John O'Toole and Felix Inslerman as Government witnesses in instant case.

Blaylock advised that SA O'Toole left the Albany Office about two weeks ago under transfer to St. Louis, and that he would immediately get in touch with Inslerman and inform him that his presence was desired in New York City at about 1:00 p.m., December 1, 1949.

Blaylock stated that he would communicate with SA Tuohy in connection with Inslerman's appearance. A teletype was directed to the St. Louis Office requesting the appearance of SA O'Toole as a witness in this case.

**T. G. SPENCER,
Special Agent**

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MLK

SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

JAHAM. RE WASHINGTON FIELD TEL NOVEMBER THIRTY LAST, CONCERNING
RESIDENCE OF NOEL FIELD AT FOUR ONE NINE FOURTH STREET, NW.
MISS BELLE SHERWIN, CLEVELAND, HAS DESTROYED ALL RECORDS PRIOR
TO NINETEEN FORTYTWO ON INSTANT PROPERTY. MISS SHERWIN
DOES NOT RECALL ANY TENANTS OF PROPERTY AND KNOWS OF NO EXISTING
RECORDS. REPORT FOLLOWS.

ABBATICCHIO

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M

MR. SCHMIDT
MR. BELMONT
MR. WHELAN
MR. COLLIER
MR. GRANVILLE
MR. HUGHES
MR. KENNEDY
MR. LEVVIS
MR. MARCHESAUDT
MR. SAGAN
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
MR. KING
MR. TUOHY
MR. WALSH
MR. WOHL
CHIEF CLERK
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

December 1, 1949

MEMORANDUM:

Re: JAHAM

This afternoon I advised Supervisor Obendorf, WFO, that with reference to the trial it has become necessary to ascertain if a chattel mortgage in the amount of \$25 running from WILLIAM ROSEN to the ~~Quaker~~ Motor Company had been filed. I informed that the title assignment was dated July 23, 1936, so that the mortgage would have been recorded on that date or subsequently.

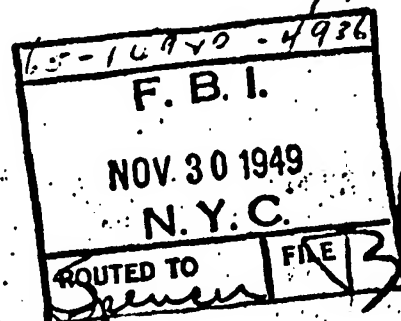
Special Agent Hummer advised that according to the title assignment there is shown on the face thereof the fact that a chattel mortgage in the amount of \$25 had been placed on the car on July 23, 1936. Hummer stated that he would check to see if the matter had been filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds.

Subsequently Supervisor Obendorf advised that a check at the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D. C., failed to reveal any record of instant mortgage having been recorded. He stated that they were advised at the Recorder's Office that it is not customary for motor car companies to record chattel mortgages where the amount involved is less than \$100. Accordingly, since instant mortgage was in the amount of only \$25, it would have been unlikely for this mortgage to be recorded.

A. J. TUOHY,
Supervisor

AJT:RAA
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*Spencer advised
5/15 12/1/49
me*



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York**

MEMO

December 2, 1949

Re: JAHAM

A review of this file has disclosed that neither SLATER BROWN nor SENDER GARLIN have been interviewed.

With regard to SLATER BROWN, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was again questioned concerning this individual and he stated that he had no knowledge of the whereabouts of SLATER BROWN since the early 1930's. He stated that he knew that SLATER BROWN at one time was with "New Republic" magazine but that in the late 1930's he understood that BROWN moved to upstate New York or to Connecticut. CHAMBERS also advised that the name SLATER was only a nickname and that he did not know the true first name of this individual.

A pretext call was made to the "New Republic" magazine and several inquiries were made at this magazine but no one was found still with this magazine who recalled an individual by the name of SLATER BROWN who had been a writer for the magazine in the 1930's. A check was also made of all the telephone directories in this area for an individual who may be identical with SLATER BROWN, but no one by this name was found in these directories.

SENDER GARLIN, according to the New York files, was born on April 4, 1902 at Bealostock, Russia. He is employed by the Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, AFL, 305 West 34th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 62 LeRoy Street, New York, New York. He is also known as SIMON GARLEK. He is a naturalized citizen which citizenship was derived from his father. He is known to be a Communist Party member and he was ascertained to be until recently with the "Daily Worker" as a writer.

DONALD E. SHANNON, SA

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

December 2, 1949

MEMO:

RE: JAHAM

Reference is made to memorandum dated November 23, 1949, by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER relative to EDUARD HUPPERT, an executive of the W. Green Electric Company, 130 Cedar Street, New York City.

On November 29, 1949, the writer checked the records of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. 290 Broadway, New York City, for a record on the W. Green Electric Company. A report was located on this concern, which report was dated June 22, 1949. It reflected that the concern manufactured rectifiers equipment. The officers were LOUIS W. PEINKEN, President, JAMES TRUHY, Secretary, EDUARD HAUPEPT, Jr. Vice President and Treasurer. The directors were LOUIS W. PEINKEN, EDUARD I. HAUPEPT, Jr., H.A. EINSTEIN, L. RINKERSCHNIG and C.T. BRYAN.

The corporation was formed February 20, 1939 under New York laws and succeeded W. Green and Company, Incorporated which was organized May 1, 1907 under New York laws. The business is worth about \$35,000, is considered in satisfactory financial condition and doing a profitable business.

LOUIS W. PEINKEN is 37 years of age, married, native born and for eight years he worked for the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. He was elected President of this concern in 1940 and he worked for the company for two years before he became President.

EDUARD I. HAUPEPT, Jr. is in his thirties, is married and native born. He has been an employee of the W. Green Electric Company for sometime and was elected an officer in 1940.

H.A. EINSTEIN is reported to be retired. He is 58 years of age, married, native born and he worked for 23 years for a credit organization in New York City. He left this job in 1938, was inactive and then became President of the corporation at the time it was organized. Subsequently, he was succeeded by LOUIS W. PEINKEN.

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L. FINKELSOHN is an attorney in New York City and C.T. BRYAN is a certified public accountant with an office at 41 Park Row, New York City.

The officers of the corporation are also officers in the Green Electric Sales Corporation, which is a sales outlet for the first company. It is located at the same address and it was organized September 28, 1942, under New York law.

JAMES TRENY is about 55 years of age, married, native born and was employed by the company from its inception prior to his becoming one of the officers in December, 1948.

There are 22 employees in the company. During the year 1948 the company's sales amounted to \$450,000.

ROY J. BARLOGA,
Special Agent

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

December 2, 1940

MEMO:

RE: JAHAM

Reference is made to the memorandum of SA THOMAS G. SPENCER dated November 23, 1940, in which it was indicated that information should be obtained concerning the "Weiner" passport fraud case and the "Rubens-Robinson" passport fraud case (New York file 40-241).

The desired information was obtained by the writer through a review of the files of the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, by whom these cases were prosecuted inasmuch as the files of the New York Office do not contain complete information on these passport frauds which were investigated by agents of the State Department.

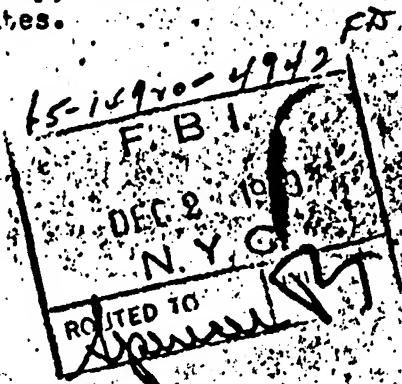
The following is a summary of the facts in the "Weiner" case:

On December 4, 1939, ^{indicated} WELWEL WARSZOWSKI with alias ROBERT WILLIAM WEINER was indicated in the Southern District of New York for a violation of the United States Code, Title 22, Section 220. He was charged with having used on September 30, 1937 in entering the United States at New York City, a United States passport which he had obtained July 21, 1936, as a result of false statements in his application for this passport.

He was tried before Judge KNOX, was convicted February 15, 1940 and was sentenced on February 20, 1940, to a term of two years. On January 9, 1943, his sentence was changed to three years probation and a \$2,000 fine due to bad health on the part of the defendant, which meant that his life would be endangered if he had to go to prison. The false statements made in his application for a passport were as follows:

1. That his name was ROBERT WILLIAM WEINER.
2. That he was a citizen of the United States.
3. That he was born at Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 5, 1896.
4. That he never lived outside the United States.

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On July 18, 1936, WAPSZOWER, who was the Financial Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States and for many years was influential in the Communist Party and the International Workers Order, applied for a passport at the State Department Passport Agency in New York City. In his application he indicated that his name was ROBERT WILLIAM WEINER, that he was born at Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 5, 1896, and he submitted a birth certificate as proof of his citizenship. He indicated that his father was dead. He was going to France, Belgium and Switzerland on a vacation to last two or three months.

His application was processed and on July 21, 1936, a United States Passport was issued to him and he made the foreign trip. On his return to the United States, he presented this passport to an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City to show his United States citizenship.

Investigation on the part of the State Department disclosed that he was not a citizen of the United States; that his name was not WEINER but was WAPSZOWER. He had entered the United States under the name of WAPSZOWER March 27, 1914, as a citizen of Russia. He was born in Russia September 5, 1893. He never became a citizen of the United States. The birth certificate which he used in the name of ROBERT WILLIAM WEINER had been issued by the Department of Health, Atlantic City, New Jersey, on the basis of a false entry in the birth register of the Bureau of Vital Statistics at Atlantic City, New Jersey. The false entry (at the bottom of the page) indicated that ROBERT WILLIAM WEINER was born September 5, 1896 at 2724 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey. His parents were SOLOMON WEINER and RIVKA RODGERSKY. His father's occupation was merchant and the attending physician's name was A. W. RAILLY. The physician's name had not been written on the page but ditto marks were used to indicate that the physician set out in the entry above was the same physician attending at the birth of WEINER. The entry in the birth register had been made many years after 1896. All entries on that page and on the pages immediately before and after had been made in one man's handwriting except for the one particular false entry. The ink of this entry had not faded like the ink of the other entries on that particular page.

The Birth Registry Book during the 1930's was available to the public at the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Atlantic City and the book could

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be taken by the public away from the desk where it was usually kept and into a back room for study. Most pages in the book had lines at the bottom which were left blank. It was determined that a police officer of the Atlantic City Police Department assigned to the Department of Health had actually made the false entry reflecting the birth of WEINER. If this entry had been a legitimate one, a birth certificate for WEINER would have also been on file with the State Bureau of Vital Statistics at Trenton, New Jersey but no such certificate was located there.

On June 5, 1917, WAPSZOWER had registered for the draft as WILLIAM WEINER indicating that he was a Russian citizen born in Russia September 5, 1893 and claiming exemption from the draft as a resident alien in the United States.

After his conviction, WAPSZOWER was questioned by Assistant United States Attorney WERNER on April 30, 1942. WAPSZOWER gave a fantastic story about how he obtained the fraudulent birth certificate. He said that he met a man named GLENN in 1936 in a bar in New York City. They got to talking to each other and GLENN said that he was the Health Commissioner at Atlantic City, New Jersey and offered to get for WAPSZOWER a birth certificate showing that WAPSZOWER was born in the United States. WAPSZOWER gave to GLENN his name and address, paid him \$50 and GLENN fixed the books of the Health Department at Atlantic City so that WAPSZOWER later wrote to the authorities at Atlantic City and was able to get a birth certificate in the name of ROBERT WILLIAM WEINER. He indicated that he then used this birth certificate in order to get his passport and claimed that he had burned his passport just shortly before his trial.

The following is a summary of the facts in the "Rubens-Robinson" passport fraud case:

On November 5, 1937, two American citizens entered Russia using passports in the names of DONALD LOUIS ROBINSON and RUTH NORMA ROBINSON, husband and wife. On December 2, 1937, ROBINSON disappeared in Moscow, he having undoubtedly been taken into custody by Soviet authorities. A short time later his wife also disappeared and later it was learned that she was under arrest on charges of espionage against the Soviets which later was changed to a charge of entering Russia on a false passport.

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The United States State Department investigated the matter and found that this couple were using false passports and that the names they had used in the United States were MR. and MRS. ADOLPH A. RUBENS. They had resided in New York City and had left the United States with passports in the names of ADOLPH A. RUBENS and RUTH MARIE RUBENS.

ADOLPH RUBENS was determined to have been a Russian espionage agent and his wife, MRS. RUBENS had worked with him to some extent. An investigation was conducted concerning the false passports and it was determined that a fraudulent passport ring was operating in New York City with ADOLPH A. RUBENS as the leader. This ring had obtained at least 20 fraudulent passports between 1934 and 1936. The nationality of the RUBENS was never fully established although it appeared that he was Latvian. His true name was never established, it being determined that RUBENS was not his name although he had used that name since 1935. His wife, RUTH MARIE RUBENS was an American citizen, born in Philadelphia, who married him in New York City in 1935.

Involved with RUBENS in obtaining fraudulent passports were:

ROSSIP GARBER, a Bronx photographer

EDWARD BLATT, a New York City lawyer

ARTHUR SCHARFIN, an employee of the Egyptian Consulate in New York City

On March 3, 1939, MR. and MRS. RUBENS and the above mentioned individuals were indicted in the Southern District of New York charged with conspiracy to make false statements in application for passports and forging and altering the passports. GARBER, BLATT and SCHARFIN were tried before Judge HENRY W. GODDARD, were found guilty May 2, 1939 and were sentenced to two years each.

It was determined that at least 14 different fraudulent passport applications had been delivered by SCHARFIN through intermediaries to ALBERT MARINELLI, the Clerk of New York County, who arranged to have a Deputy County Clerk sign the County Clerk's name and affix the seal of the court to these passport applications without going through the formality of having the passport applicant appear before the clerk to make out the application and to compare the photograph on the application with the person applying for the passport.

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These applications after having been executed by the County Clerk were then returned to SCHAPFEN who transmitted them to the State Department and obtained passports on these fraudulent applications. BLATT and GABER arranged for friends of theirs to receive these passports in the mail from the State Department, to sign for them in the name of the person to whom the passport was issued and then to give the passport to BLATT or GABER who then turned it over to RUBENS. It appeared that RUBENS received all of the fraudulent passports after they were sent to different addresses in New York City by the State Department.

The following are examples of how this ring operated in obtaining false passports:

1. Fraudulent passport application in the name of ROBERT BROWN

The application was made in Chicago April 19, 1934. A passport was issued and was mailed to BROWN at an address in Wilmette, Illinois. This passport was thereafter altered and was used by ADOLPH RUBENS on a trip to Europe in 1934.

2. Fraudulent passport application in the name of AUGUST LATZ

This application was not made by LATZ although his photograph was on it. The handwriting on the application was not identified. As proof of citizenship, naturalization certificate of LATZ was produced by the person who made the application. It was determined, however, that LATZ had sold his naturalization certificate for \$10 to an unidentified individual who used the name of JOHN BLANK when he bought the certificate from LATZ. This application was one of those which went to New York County Clerk MARINELLI and was executed in that office January 29, 1936. A passport was issued and was sent to an address in New York City, the residence of a friend of BLATT, who signed for it, gave it to BLATT, who then gave it to RUBENS.

3. Fraudulent passport application in the name of JAMES LUNT

This application was not made by LUNT although his photograph was on it. LUNT had sold his naturalization certificate and it was used as proof of citizenship. The handwriting on the application was not identified. This fraudulent application was executed in the office of MARINELLI on January 1936.

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4. Fraudulent passport application in the name of MARTIN REICHERTZ:

This application was not made by REICHERTZ and the photograph on the application was not the photograph of REICHERTZ. The handwriting on the application was not identified. The application was executed in the office of New York County Clerk MARINELLI on January 21, 1936 and a passport was subsequently issued. Attorney BLATT obtained this passport and delivered it to RUBENS.

5. Fraudulent passport application in the name of DONALD L. ROBINSON:

This application was written out by ADOLPH RUBENS. The name of the witness was RUTH NORMA ROBINSON but the signature of this witness is unidentified. The address given on the application was fictitious and the photograph has not been identified. Submitted with the application was the birth certificate in the name of DONALD LOUIS ROBINSON born at New York City March 25, 1905. This birth certificate had been issued to a person who called at the office of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, New York City, who claimed that his name was DONALD LOUIS ROBINSON and gave an address in New York City. The birth certificate was mailed to that New York address but investigation showed that no one by the name of ROBINSON had ever lived there.

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics showed that this ROBINSON had died on May 21, 1909 at New York City. The passport application was executed in County Clerk MARINELLI'S office on April 3, 1936 and a passport was issued April 6, 1936. The application requested that this passport be sent to H. DEUTSCH of New York City but later this was telegraphically changed and it was requested that the passport be sent in care of the Drama League Travel Bureau, Essex House, New York City. The passport was sent there and was later altered and used by RUBENS in making his entry into Russia in November, 1937.

6. Fraudulent passport application of RUTH NORMA ROBINSON:

The person who made this application is unidentified. The signature of the witness was made by ADOLPH RUBENS, the address of the applicant is fictitious and the photograph on the application is unidentified. As proof of citizenship the applicant presented a birth certificate of RUTH NORMA BIEKLAND born New York City December 28, 1909. This birth certificate

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had been mailed by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, New York City, on a written request dated January 15, 1935 to RUTH N. BIRKLAND at a Brooklyn, New York address. The records reflected that RUTH NORMA BIRKLAND died in New York City on November 19, 1915. This passport application was executed in WAFINELLI'S office and a passport was subsequently issued on April 6, 1936. This passport was altered and was used by MRS. RUBENS in entering Russia in November, 1937.

7. False passport application in the name of ADOLPH ARNOLD RUBENS:

This application was made by RUBENS in his handwriting and the signature of the witness was made by his wife. The application had the correct address and had RUBENS photograph on it. Presented as proof of citizenship was a naturalization certificate of CHRISTIAN RUDEWITZ, naturalized a United States citizen February 24, 1916, at Chicago, Illinois. RUBENS indicated that he was the son of CHRISTIAN RUDEWITZ and presented a certified copy of a court order showing that he had changed his name from ADOLPH RUDEWITZ to ADOLPH A. RUBENS in 1935. Investigation disclosed that RUBENS was not the son of RUDEWITZ but he had changed his name from ADOLPH RUDEWITZ to ADOLPH A. RUBENS, which change of name was arranged for by Attorney BLATT. This application was executed in WAFINELLI'S office April 3, 1936. A passport was issued April 17, 1936 and RUBENS used this passport in April, 1936, and again in October, 1936.

8. Passport application in the name of RUTH MARIE RUBENS:

This was a legitimate application in which MRS. RUBENS used her true name, photograph and birth certificate. BLATT was the witness to the application. The passport which MRS. RUBENS obtained was used by her in leaving the United States in October, 1937 on her trip to Russia.

9. Fraudulent passport application in the name of NARY STIED (1934)

The signature on this application was written by MRS. RUBENS but the signature of the witness is unidentified. The address given for the applicant

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was fictitious and the photograph is that of an unidentified person. The applicant presented a birth certificate indicating birth at New York City, October 30, 1902, as MARY MUELLER. This application was executed in the Office of the County Clerk, Kings County, Brooklyn, New York, on November 10, 1934 and a passport was issued on November 13, 1934. The passport was sent by the State Department to a Brooklyn address given on the application where it was signed for by the Superintendent's wife, who stated later that she had signed for the passport at the request of an unidentified boarder who lived in an apartment in the building and that she turned over the passport to this individual.

10. Fraudulent passport application in the name of MARY SWIED, 1936.

This application was signed in the handwriting of MRS. RUBENS. Signature of the witness was in an unidentified handwriting. The photograph on the application is unidentified. A birth certificate was presented indicating that the applicant was born MARY MUELLER at New York City on October 30, 1902. This application was executed in the office of New York County Clerk MAPINELLI on April 6, 1936. The State Department sent the passport to a New York address given on the application, where BLATT obtained the passport from the person who received it and then turned it over to RUBENS.

ROY J. BARLOGA

Special Agent



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

December 2, 1949

MEMO:

Re: JAHAM
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

On November 8, 1949, HEDE MASSING advised the writer that she had just finished talking to a friend of hers by the name of HALCA CONROY 61 East 86th Street, New York City, telephone number Atwater 9-0658.

Mrs. MASSING stated that Mrs. CONROY had formerly worked with her at the Todd Shipyards during World War II.

On the afternoon of November 8, 1949, Mrs. CONROY had been interviewed by the attorneys for ALGER HISS, Mr. CROSS and Mr. McLEAN. The interview took place from 2:30 pm to 3:45 pm. The interview concerned Mrs. MASSING, who is a prospective witness in the HISS trial. The following is an account of this interview.

She was asked by CROSS and McLEAN if she knew of friends of the MASSINGS by the name of FIELD. When Mrs. CONROY indicated that she did not believe she had ever heard of anyone named FIELD, she was asked by CROSS if she knew that HEDE MASSING had run a farm for the elder Mrs. FIELD, on which the latter had housed Spanish refugees. Mrs. CONROY advised Mr. CROSS that she had never heard anything about that.

Mrs. CONROY was asked a series of questions regarding Mrs. MASSING'S husbands, and she could only answer that the only one with whom she was acquainted was PAUL MASSING. She was questioned as to why she believed PAUL MASSING had not been granted citizenship. She was asked what she knew about HEDE MASSING'S Communist activities and operations. Mrs. CONROY told Mr. CROSS that she knew nothing about Mrs. MASSING'S activities except that she had been a Communist and was, at the present time, very critical of the Communists.

Mrs. CONROY was asked if she had ever heard Mrs. MASSING mention LARRY DUGGAN. She answered that she had not.

Mr. CROSS asked Mrs. CONROY whether or not she considered it strange that the House Committee on Un-American Activities had interviewed Mrs. MASSING.

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and found her to have bitter opinions regarding the United States Government. Mrs. CONROY retorted that if such were true, it was very strange, inasmuch as she had never heard Mrs. MASSING make any remarks concerning this Government except in a favorable vein.

Concerning the above, Mrs. MASSING stated that it was absolutely untrue that she had been interviewed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. She stated that although she had been placed under oath, she was not questioned and that she never expressed any opinions to any representative of the House Committee on any matter concerning the United States Government.

Mrs. MASSING is somewhat concerned about the question as to whether she had operated a farm for Mrs. NINA FIELD on which the latter had housed Spanish refugees. Mrs. MASSING stated that, on the contrary, while she and Mrs. FIELD had jointly owned a farm in Bucks County, a Spanish Communist had come and stayed for some time. Mrs. MASSING stated that she could not stand his Communist ideas and therefore ordered him off the farm. Later, Mrs. NINA FIELD'S son HERMAN and the latter's wife became involved in an argument upon Communism with Mrs. MASSING, as a result of which Mrs. MASSING told them that she wanted nothing whatsoever to do with the HERMAN FIELDS and asked them to leave the farm. As a consequence of this difficulty with HERMAN FIELD, the latter started rumors around that the MASSINGS had cheated his mother out of funds in connection with the operation of the farm. When these rumors came to the attention of both Mrs. and Mr. MASSING, Mr. MASSING directed a letter to an individual whom he knew had spread these rumors, calling this individual to task, and received from that individual an apology. A copy of MASSING'S letter also went to HERMAN FIELD at that time.

Mrs. MASSING stated that it was absolutely untrue that there were any financial difficulties between Mrs. FIELD and the MASSINGS regarding the operation of the farm. She stated that PAUL MASSING has the account books of the dealings with Mrs. FIELD, and they are available should the issue arise.

Mrs. MASSING stated that HERMAN FIELD'S rumors regarding the MASSINGS were typical Communist Party tactics when a former associate has indicated disagreement with Communist Party principals.

She feels that in the event she takes the stand, it is not at all out of the question that such an allegation concerning her dealings with Mrs. FIELD might arise.

JOHN M. O'MARA, SA

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

FROM : *3/1 mb* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: JAHAM

DATE: December 2, 1949

Re telephone call from Supervisor TUOHY of the New York Office this date requesting that an Affidavit or Certificate be obtained from the Recorder of Deeds Office, District of Columbia, to the effect that a diligent search of the records of that office failed to disclose the recordation of an automobile lien in the amount of \$25 against Ford, Engine Number A-2138811.

There is transmitted herewith, a Certificate signed by Mr. A. OLIVER THORNTON, First Deputy Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia.

Mr. THORNTON advised that he would be the proper person to address a subpoena duces tecum in case the enclosed Certificate is not sufficient. He pointed out, however, that the law in the District of Columbia compels the Recorder of Deeds to maintain records open to the public on all liens recorded in the District and a legal problem would arise as to whether the Recorder could take these records out of the District and not make them available to the public. Mr. THORNTON further advised that it would be quite a problem to transport the Recorder's lien records to New York in response to a subpoena duces tecum.

He was, therefore, hopeful that the enclosed Certificate would serve the purpose and a subpoena duces tecum could be avoided.

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Enclosures
Registered Mail
Special Delivery

Sm
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Span *BY*

*In Exhibit
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

December 6, 1949

MEMORANDUM:

Re: JAHAM

On the evening of November 30, 1949, Dr. MEYER SCHAPIRO telephonically contacted AUSA Thomas Murphy and advised that he had found some correspondence which he received from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS during the period 1938-39. As a result SCHAPIRO was interviewed by the writer at his home, 279 West Fourth Street, New York, on December 1, 1949. At this time he turned over a letter which he said he had received from CHAMBERS some time in the early part of 1939. He was asked at this time if he had any more correspondence from CHAMBERS, and he replied that he did, but he would not turn it over before he had contacted CHAMBERS himself. The writer returned to SCHAPIRO'S residence the same evening, and at this time SCHAPIRO stated that he had been unable to get in contact with Mr. CHAMBERS. It was agreed at this time that he would make a thorough search of all his correspondence and that on the following Monday when CHAMBERS returned from Baltimore he could contact him and then make this correspondence available to this office.

At this time Dr. SCHAPIRO gave some additional information concerning Mr. ROSENWALD one of the HISS attorneys. It will be recalled that when SCHAPIRO was previously interviewed by the writer in January and February of 1949, he stated that he had been contacted by ROSENWALD on only one previous occasion, and that in around October or November, 1948. However, at this time SCHAPIRO said that subsequent to this first interview with ROSENWALD, which has been reported, he said that he was again contacted by him, probably in December, 1948, at which time he stressed CHAMBERS' moral background. He especially remembered being asked if he had ever heard CHAMBERS making an overture to HISS to commit a homosexual act. All further questioning at this time was along this line, and SCHAPIRO said that ROSENWALD told him that during World War II ROSENWALD had been an officer in the Navy and had been concerned with many cases dealing with homosexuality. According to SCHAPIRO, he refused to believe any of this matter concerning CHAMBERS, and as a result gave little information to him.

The third contact occurred the day following SCHAPIRO'S appearance before the Grand Jury in New York. At this time ROSENWALD telephonically contacted him and inquired about his knowledge concerning the rugs which he had testified to only the day before. According to SCHAPIRO, ROSENWALD at this time was quite familiar with the exact testimony which he had given.

LHB:RAM
65-14920

*to Mr. [unclear]
lead to [unclear]
get correspondence
[unclear]*

65-14920-4966
Spencer

On October 5, 1949, the writer again contacted SCHAPIRO at his residence, and at this time four additional letters which supposedly emanated from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were turned over. These letters were shown to CHAMBERS at the New York Office, and the individual persons described in each letter are set out as part of the following description of the letters:

Letter No. 1 is entitled "Dear Mike," and starts, "Thanks for the tip about the translating." It is signed with the typewritten letter "W." In this letter the person NED is one HIDEO NODA. The bald-headed one is JOHN L. SHERMAN. The deaf mute is KEITH. L. T. is LOUIS TEETER. HENRICHS, as in all the following letters, is HERBERT SOLO.

Letter No. 2 starts "Dear Meyer, It seems it is a new translation, and is signed in ink with the letter "W." The book referred to in this letter is The Great Crusade by GUSTOV REGLER. When he mentions the fact that he has retained one friend, CHAMBERS stated that he was referring to MAX LIEBER. The man and wife has reference to ALOER and PRISCILLA HISS. PUGGIE refers to CHAMBERS' daughter.

Letter No. 3 starts "Dear Meyer, Just as I was getting ready to go and is signed with the typewritten signature WHITT. KIP refers to CLIFTON. PADDY and ELLEN refers to CHAMBERS' daughter. MIRIAM and ERNEST refer to SCHAPIRO'S children. LILLIAN refers to Mrs. SCHAPIRO.

Letter No. 4 is entitled "Dear Meyer" and starts, "Thank you very much." It is signed in ink with the name WHITTAKER, and contains a two and one-half line post script written in longhand. The BOB referred to is ROBERT CANTWELL. When he refers to the one person who is afraid to be associated with him, CHAMBERS stated that he meant MAX LIEBER. The P.W. mentioned in the postscript refers to PAUL WILLARD.

Letter No. 5 starts, "Dear Mike, Just got your communique," and is signed in pencil with the printed letter "W."

L. H. BRACKEN,
Special Agent

10.22.49

Just in case the F.B.I. assembles
miscellaneous pieces of apparently
useless information, I saw
Abraham George Silverman on
the train leaving Washington at
6:00 PM Standard Time for New
York on Sunday, October 16, 1949
He was accused before the Congressional
Committee of supplying classified
information to foreign agents.

He was accompanied by
Joe Senturia his assistant when
I worked for him in Gen Myers'
office

65-14720-4268

OCT 27

West

WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

SYLVAN GOTSHAL
FRANK L. WEIL
HORACE B. MANGES
ROBERT ASBLOW
GABRIEL HASLOW
JOHN M. LEWIS
JESSE D. WOLFF
THEODORE TANNENWALD, JR.
ARTHUR M. REIDMANN

EDWARD C. WALLACE
JACOB F. RASKIN
LOUIS OTTEN
FREMONT A. HIGGINS
ELY RUSHEL
T. HAMMER
GEORGE J. MCARTIN, JR.
MILTON HASLKORN
EDWARD L. MERRIGAN
ROBERT TODD LANG

MURRAY HILL 2-9980
CABLE ADDRESS: "WESOMAT"

WASHINGTON 2, D.C.
927 1ST STREET, N.W.

October 25, 1949

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Courthouse
Foley Square
New York, N.Y.

Att: Mr. Marchissault, 12th Floor

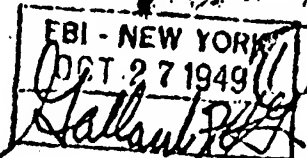
Dear Mr. Marchissault:

Enclosed herewith please find the note that
I spoke to you about. It was written by my brother, George
A. Wallace, who resides in Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Wallace

-ECW:JR
Enclosure



New York, New York

December 7, 1949

MEMO

RE: FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

On the afternoon of December 6, Mr. H. B. Fletcher of the Bureau referred to letter from Albany to the Bureau dated November 30, 1949, a copy of which was sent to the New York office on the above subject. In this letter, according to Mr. Fletcher, INSLERMAN has made some admissions regarding his activities to agents of the Albany office. Mr. Fletcher suggested that the contents of this letter be discussed with Mr. Thomas J. Donegan to ascertain whether he desires to again call INSLERMAN before the Grand Jury.

A. H. BELMONT
ASAC

*See transcript in
second - this
true in part.*

AHB:CTC

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| F. B. I. |
| DEC 7 - 1949 |
| N. Y. C. |
| ROUTED TO |

[Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC NEW YORK

DATE: December 5, 1949

FROM : SAC BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: JAHAM
(N.Y. file 65-14920)

Re New York teletype November 27, 1949 requesting presence of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE as witness in trial of instant case at New York City on November 30, 1949 and Baltimore teletype same date advising of inability of SA JOHNSTONE to appear due to illness. SA JOHNSTONE returned to work December 5, 1949 and will be available if needed during balance of trial.

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FILED65-14920-4978
Spencer
Kelly
Dunahan

New York, New York

December 7, 1949

MEMO

RE: JAHAM

PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R

Reference memorandum dated November 23, 1949 of SA Thomas G. Spencer requested that a review be made of the AMERASIA file for information concerning JOHN CARTER VINCENT. This individual is believed possibly identical with "Mr. X", an individual in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department mentioned in the opening statement of CLAUDE CROSS, HIES defense attorney.

A review of the file of PHILIP JACOB JAFFEE, which is the correct title of the AMERASIA investigation, reflected that JOHN CARTER VINCENT was head of the China Division of the State Department and was acquainted with Lt. ANDREW ROTH, a subject in this investigation. It was also indicated that JOHN CARTER VINCENT at the time he was head of the China Division had an Administrative Assistant whose name was JULIAN RICHARD FRIEDMAN who was also investigated in the above case in view of his close association with ROTH.

This covers the information contained in the above file concerning JOHN CARTER VINCENT.

A Confidential Informant of the Boston Office has advised that JOHN CARTER VINCENT'S name was on a list of individuals to receive a copy of the book, "Sharks, Fins and Millets" written by a pro-Communist author and Far Eastern authority, ILONA RALF SUES. This informant also stated that VINCENT'S name has been on other contact lists furnished by a Communist author to the Little Brown Company, book publishers in Boston. VINCENT is also asserted to be well acquainted with ELLA WINTER who has been the subject of an investigation in the Boston Office.

JOHN CARTER VINCENT'S name also was among a list of individuals appointed to the Foreign Economic Administration on October 26, 1943. He is listed as Special Assistant to the Administrator, FEA.

It is known that JOHN CARTER VINCENT has received a complimentary

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Memo

copy of "Solution In Asia" a book written by OWEN LITTIMORE.

The files of this office also indicate that in the investigation concerning the allegations of ELIZABETH TERRIL BENTLEY, it was ascertained that LAUGHLIN CURRIE, a subject of this investigation, was in contact with JOHN CARTER VINCENT on several occasions during 1944 and early 1945.

This investigation also indicated that JOHN CARTER VINCENT accompanied former Vice President HENRY WALLACE on his trip to China during the summer of 1944. WALLACE'S other associate was OWEN LITTIMORE who has been closely associated with groups and organizations subject to considerable Communist influence.

In a speech by the Honorable CARL T. CARTER of Nebraska on November 28, 1945, it was suggested that certain Federal employees should be investigated by the FBI (Appendix Congressional Record for November 28, Page A-5537). One of those named was JOHN CARTER VINCENT who was believed to be identical with JOHN CARTER VINCENT employed in the office of Leo T. Crowley.

From a confidential source it was determined that VERA WITTE, divorced wife of BORIS WITTE, brother of HELEN SILVERMASTER, a subject in the above mentioned case, sent a letter to HELEN PETROWNA in which she requested the address of one JOHN CARTER VINCENT as well as title. She indicated that he was employed somewhere in the State Department. She advised that GREG or LUD would know the address. This latter probably refers to GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMAN. No further information concerning VINCENT is available in New York.

FRANCIS J. GALLANT, SA

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.**

December 6, 1949

MEMORANDUM:

Re: JAHAM

At 3:45 p.m. this date SA Tuohy was telephonically advised by Assistant SAC Lally of Baltimore that the Baltimore agents had photographed the house at 903 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, in accordance with the request of the New York Office. The agents noticed that there were no name plates on the outside of 903 St. Paul Street, but that there were name plates on the front of 901 St. Paul Street. These name plates had been polished to a high degree of brilliancy. It was ascertained that photographers had been present at 903 St. Paul Street on December 3, 1949, and the Baltimore agents believe that these photographers might have photographed 901 St. Paul Street. The photographers represented the defense in instant case.

The Baltimore Division offered the possibility that the defense might attempt to confuse the Government witnesses by exhibiting pictures of 901 St. Paul Street in place of 903 St. Paul Street. In taking the pictures, the defense photographers advised residents they were Government men.

T. J. McANDREWS,
Special Agent

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W. R. Lally
Superior
In
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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York**

December 8, 1949

MEMO:

RE: JAHAM
ESPIONAGE - R, PERJURY

Reference is made to memo of SA TOM V. SPENCER, November 30, 1949, where it is requested that a review of these files be made in order to ascertain all of the facts surrounding the initiation of the investigation of the bank account of ALGER HISS, the purpose for which this investigation was conducted and the results of the same. It was also requested to ascertain the date and the facts surrounding an issuance of a subpoena by the New York Office which was subsequently forwarded to the Washington Field Office in order that it could be served there.

The writer reviewed the files in this case and the following dates are being set out chronologically with reference to the information concerning banks in Washington, D. C.

January 18, 1949

A teletype was directed to the Washington Field Office requesting them to advise the New York Office if the check of ALGER HISS' bank account in Washington, D. C. had reflected any transfer of funds to New York City. It is to be noted that efforts were being made at that particular time to obtain specimens of ALGER HISS' handwriting and typewriting specimens, although the teletype does not state the purpose for which the examination of the bank account was made.

January 24, 1949

On this date a teletype was directed to the New York Office by the Washington Field Office referring to the New York teletype of January 18. It was stated in the Washington Field Office teletype that ALGER HISS had opened a bank account in the Farmers and Mechanics Branch of the Riggs National Bank, Wisconsin Avenue and M Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. The teletype

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MEMO
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further states that the officers of the Riggs National Bank were reluctant to furnish any information on the account of ALGER HISS without a subpoena because of the publicity the case had received. It was suggested that Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. T. J. DONEGAN, be contacted for his opinion as to whether a subpoena should be issued to JOHN McCORMACK Vice-President and Cashier of Riggs National Bank, main office 15 and Pennsylvania, NE Washington, D. C.
January 27, 1949

On this date a subpoena duces tecum was forwarded to the Washington Field Office by registered mail. This subpoena was addressed to JOHN McCORMACK, Vice President and Cashier of Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. This subpoena was issued by Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. T. J. DONEGAN.

January 31, 1949

Reference is made to report of SA J. BURNETT COOK(A), Washington, D. C., March 14, 1949. In captioned case wherein it is stated that a subpoena was served on the Riggs National Bank on January 31, 1949 for the accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS. This report indicates that typewritten deposit slips of ALGER HISS were obtained and forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory for examination. The results of this examination were negative. It would appear from the report and from the leads set forth in the report that the purpose of examining the records of the Riggs National Bank was to obtain typewritten specimens that may have been submitted by ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS.

February 14, 1949

On this date a teletype was directed to the Bureau and Washington Field Office advising that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS upon being interviewed on that date had stated that he, CHAMBERS, had needed an automobile in early 1938 and that he had asked Colonel BYKOV for \$500 for the purchase of the car. BYKOV stated that he did not have the \$500 on him and that he could borrow this money from ALGER HISS. He was instructed to borrow this money by BYKOV. Continuing CHAMBERS stated that he received the money from ALGER HISS and he recalled that PRISCILLA HISS stated that she had to close out her account to get this money for him and this to have been in early 1938. CHAMBERS stated that he believed her account to have been

MEMO

NY 65-14920

in the Riggs National Bank in the main office of the Du Pont Branch. CHAMBERS further stated he never paid back the \$500 to HISS and that he was under the opinion that BYKOV may have paid back the money to HISS, but he had nothing to substantiate this belief. The Washington Field Office was requested in this teletype to check the bank account of PRISCILLA HISS to determine if she had made any such withdrawal in early 1938.

Referenced memo in the case stated that Attorney CROSS had attempted to leave the inference with the judge and the jury that during the course of this trial the F.B.I. had subpoenaed the records of the Riggs National Bank and had made them available to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that CHAMBERS knowing that he had purchased a 1937 Ford automobile had indicated that HISS had loaned him the \$500 in November. It was noted that there was a \$400 withdrawal from the bank in November, 1937.

A review of the report of SA COOK(A), Washington Field Office, March 1949 reflected that there was a withdrawal of \$400 on November 19, 1937, which withdrawal left the balance of \$40.46.

A teletype is being directed to the Washington Field Office to ascertain the exact dates contacts were made in the Riggs National Bank and the purpose for which these contacts were made, as well as the officers in the bank and the individuals who were consulted concerning the accounts of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

FRANK J. O'BRIEN, SA

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK**

DECEMBER 8, 1949

MEMO

**RE: JAHAM
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R**

At 2:30 P.M. today, I called Supervisor OBENDORFER and requested that he have an agent from the Washington Field Office interview Mr. WALTER H. ANDERSON of the State Department.

This request was made by Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS MURPHY. The purpose of the interview was to obtain information which MURPHY desires in connection with the HISS trial.

**TGS:AS
65-14920**

**THOMAS G. SPENCER,
Special Agent**

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